The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,909.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—April 27th, at Colaba, the wife of T. H. Brown, Contractor, of a son.

CRUICKSHANK—April 24th, at Carwar, North Canara, the wife of Lieutenant James H. R. Cruickshank, Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

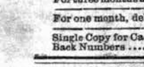
HANSON—BRIDGES—April 30th, at Ahmednuggur, by the Rev. G. Watson, G. W. Hanson, Major H. M. 9th N. I., to Charlotte Adelaide, third daughter of the late J. W. Bridges, of London and Brisk, Essex.

DEATH.

HUNTER—April 4th, at Endsley, Pendlebury, Marion Oswald, wife of Alexander John Hunter, late of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 860 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Fosser, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.		May	Down.		June
Leave Bombay		4 & 18	Leave Bussorah		23 & 8
,,	Kurrachee	8 22	,,	Fao	0 0
,,	Gwadur	12 26	,,	Bushire	26 9
,,	Muscat	13 28	,,	Linga	28 11
,,	B. Abbas	14 28	,,	B. Abbas.....	30 13
,,	Linga	15 29			June
		June	,,	Muscat	1 15
,,	Bushire	18 1	,,	Gwadur	3 17
,,	Fao	19 3	,,	Kurrachee	6 20
Arrive Bussorah.....		20 3	Arrive Bombay....		9 23

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	18	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	19	,, Visagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	19	,, Cocconada	19
,, Calicut	19	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	20	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Cocconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Visagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,023 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickenson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingoria if inducements offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Unsurpassing choice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Landers:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karunja.	Rewas.	Dhurmtar.	Oorun.	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	1 0	0 8	0 8
Second Class.....	1 0	1 0	0 12	0 8	0 16
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 8

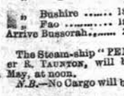
The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermentioned places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSEBWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

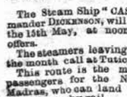
THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undermentioned places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

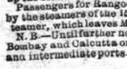
MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.



WANTED, LIGHT FREIGHT for the Ship "TIMOORSHAH," A.1., to sail on the 15th May. Accommodation for Cabin Passengers. Apply to HAJEE SUFFY MISKY, Esq., or Captain DUGDALE.

FOR NEW YORK.



THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houzon, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail early in June.)

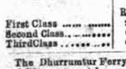
THE well known ship "EDWIN FOX," 835 tons register, Captain Black, has comfortable accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1305 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

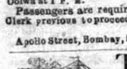
Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

FOR ENGLAND *VIA* HAVRE.

(To sail about 10th proximo, under guarantee to make the passage from Bombay to Havre in 90 days.)



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS & SON'S magnificent teak-built Ship "THE TWEED," A 115 years, 1,745 tons, W. Stuart, Commander, has very superior and unequalled accommodation for First Class Passengers, for whom, on arrival at Havre, a First Class Passage will be provided by first Steamer to Southampton.

Particulars as regards Passage may be obtained of Captain Stuart on board "*The Tweed*, or from

Sir CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents of *The Tweed*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain Thirkell, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Thirkell, Ship *Prince Alfred*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez —1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £34 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "SARAH," Soord, Master, from Moulmein, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners of Ship *Sarah*.

Bombay, 28th April.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "CITY OF LAHORE," arrived from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as soon, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Henry will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents Ship *City of Lahore*.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "AGGIE M.," Captain Boyd, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Every Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Boyd, Ship *Aggie M.*

Bombay, 1st May 1868.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Déan Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON; WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815, and in Bombay in 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of Messrs, General Merchants, and European residents of Western India. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.
Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Qts.	Pts.
Labelled & Branded...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ... ,,	25 ,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... ,,	21 ,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... ,,	18 ,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... ,,	16 ,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... ,,	15 ,, 8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do... ... ,,	13 ,,
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... ,,	20 ,,

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	,, 26	
Macon, ditto	,, 21	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest that can be shipped.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto ,,	31	,, 17
Good Sparkling, ditto ,,	26	,, 14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling,		
Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 31	,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.....	,, 26	,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 36	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.....	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do	,, 23	,, ...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale.....	,, 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	,, 22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.....	,, 22
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry...	,, 22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry.....	,, 15
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine.....	,, 15
Marsala, Virgin.	,, 38
Madeira, East India.....	,, 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—An invalid's Wine...	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—A good sound Wine..	,, 20	,, 11

SPIRITS.
These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule...	,,	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capeule	,,	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality.....	,,	22
Gin, Londorf Old Tom, 1st quality	,,	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish.....	,,	22
,, Scotch.....	,,	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case).....	,,	16

LIQUEURS.
The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best.....	,, 38	,, 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	,, 16
Orange Bitters (the best)..... per dozen	,, 24	,,

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanised Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.
SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	,,	,, 16
BADHAM'S Superfine Grey Merino Socks	15	,, 18
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,, 24
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	,, 18
BADHAM'S Striped Silk Thread Socks	16	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ,,	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ,,	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Striped Silk and Wool Vests ,,	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ,,	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... ,,	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... ,,	7	,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... ,,	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per dos. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Lisle Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie.....	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	,,	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,, ...	,,	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot ,, ...	,,	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace.....	,,	3
Guyots Wove End.....	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,, ...	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,, ...	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings.....	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. ,,		2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

			Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	.....	8
COLLARS Regent	,,	.....	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	.....	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	.....	5 0
COTTON Socks White	,,	.....	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	.....	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each	.....		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits			20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts			6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		...	8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's			25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS			10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS			16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"			2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Company have opened GOODS OFFICES at DHOLLERA, WUDWAN, LIMREE, and VEERUMGAUM, from whence Cotton can be booked direct at very moderate rates to Bombay. Railway Receipts will be had on the spot there.

Goods of all description will also be booked direct from Pattun and Deesa to Bombay, and *vice versa*.

Particulars as to Rate &c., can be obtained by referring to our Agents at the abovenamed Offices, or to us, at Bombay and Ahmedabad, respectively.

By order,
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Bombay,
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, Ahmedabad,
Carting Agents.

Bombay, Carting Agent's Office, 6th April 1868.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 13th May, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association as follows:—

Clause 14.—To add to the Clause as it now exists by inserting after the words "now being carried on by the said Kurrachee Press Company" in the fifth line, the words "and to lease the Premises, Plant, Machinery, &c., of any other Press Company.

Clause 15.—To cancel this Clause, and in lieu thereof to substitute the following:—"The Company shall be managed by three Directors."

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 25th April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHARMUL PARBUT, NURPALL POONJEE, THACKERSEY DEWJEE, and KOORPAL KHIMJEE, Insolvents, formerly carrying on trade under the name and firm of BHARMAL PARBUT and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. LANGLEY, on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said BHARMUL PARBUT and COMPANY do, on or before the Sixth of June next, send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. F. SEQUEIRA, the Manager of the Trustees, at his Office in No. 4 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made previously to their proving their said Claims; and I direct that this Order be advertised twelve times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Jame-Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.
RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
130 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICES.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MR. J. NEUBERG will shortly receive a new and varied STOCK of GOODS, and in order to make room for these, he begs to offer the undermentioned Articles at a

Discount of 20 per cent. for CASH only.

Boxes, Fancy.
Bronze Ornaments.
Cheroot Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Combs.
Counterpanes.
Cooking Stoves.
Embroidery.
Embossing Presses.
Envelopes.
Fans.
Fancy Goods.
Fruits, Preserved.
Games.
Glassware, Bohemian.
Gold Beading.
Guard Books.
Goglets.
Hair Brushes.
Ice Boxes.
Imitation Jewellery.
Ink-stands.
India Rubber Bands.
Jet Ornaments.
Ladies' Companions.
Looking Glasses.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Musical Boxes.
Oil Prints.
Oil Paintings.
Oil Cloths.
Opera Glasses.
Penknives.
Pencils.
Perfumery.
Powder Puffs.
Sealing Wax.
Soap.
Spectacles.
Stencil Plates.
Table Linen, English and country-made.
Toys.
Tobacco Pouches.
Tobacco Jars.
Walking Sticks.
Watches, gold, silver, and gilt.
Willow Baskets.
Wine Coolers.
Work Boxes.
Writing Desks and Portfolios.

Kid Gloves at Rs. 1-8 per pair, or Rs. 6 per half dozen—Cash.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, —The undersigned has been appointed AGENT to the above Company for the districts of Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, and all Policy-holders in these districts are requested to pay their Premia through them. Inquiries from intending Assurers will meet with prompt attention. All Communications to be addressed to

28th April 1868. JAMES GREAVES, Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Willannexed, has been granted by the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank, Limited, to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of WILLIAM GARLAND, deceased, late of Secunderabad, a Quartermaster in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Lancers. All persons, therefore, having any Claim on the Estate of the said WILLIAM GARLAND are requested, to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Ninth day of June next, after which date the Assets will be remitted to the Executor of the deceased residing in England.—Dated Bombay, this 4th day of April 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (Under Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that Shareholders claiming to participate in the Assets of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited) are hereby informed that the time for presenting Letters of Allotments of Shares and Receipts for Calls paid, for examination, at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors, is extended up to the 15th May next, and all Shareholders who neglect to attend to this Notice will be finally excluded from participation of any Dividend on the Shares in such Company.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corp., (Limited.)

Bombay, 21st April 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispens

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,75 prahare
1,040,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	73 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New.	5½ pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ..	Nomina
1,000,000	200	200	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	
				London & China Ba.	184 p. sh.
				Madras Bank	69 p. ct.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	National Bank of	
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	India	123 ex. div.
800,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p.s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	050	052	....	Guzerat Bank	35 [illegible]

SHIPPING COMPANIES

300,000	5,000	3,510	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
240,000	2,500	2,500	20	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	430 per share
300,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co... .	2,375 per share
180,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,000 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Vicgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	129 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar.

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rat
London Banks... ..	6 months' sight.	Is. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta....	At sight	98½.
Do, ...	30 days' sight..	98½
Do.	60 Do. do..	99.
China..	60 days' sight	219.

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	17,000	5,300	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per sh.
1,200,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	615 sh.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do... ..	90 per sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per sh.
100,000	3,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	625 per sh
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s	Port Canning... ..	340
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	980

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.... ..	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Assc. of India and China	39 per sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	.. ..	..	6 per cent
Mercantile Bills..	.. ..	..	8 do.
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1835-36		92 to 9 2
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1842-43		
Five and a half per cent.	1854-55		
Mammadi 6 per cent. Loan	.. .. ..	1856-57	108
			112½
			112¾
			111½

SARKAR OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. ..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	.. ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	.. ..	..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	.. ..	..	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	.. ..	..	,, 225
Cavalis	.. ..	..	,, 220
Mexican Dollars ..	.. ..	..	,, 210
German Crowns ..	.. ..	..	,, 225
Five-Franc Pieces	.. ..	..	,, 223
Bar Silver ..	.. ..	..	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	.. ..	..	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English..	.. ..	..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 2ND MAY.

			PER CANDY.
Dholleras ..	..	Old ..	215 to 220
Bhownuggur ..	..	.. ..	212 to 215
Broach ..	..	.. ..	225 to 228
Dharwar Sawginned	..	.. ..	
Oomrawuttee	..	New ..	242 to 245
Akote ..	..	.. ..	
Broach ..	..	.. ..	252 to 253
Dhollera ..	..	.. ..	255 to 257
Bhownuggur ..	..	.. ..	
Veeravali.. ..	..	.. ..	235 to 238
Vingorla	..	.. ..	255 to 260
Dharwar Sawginned	..	.. ..	950 Candies.
Ready Sales..	..	..	1,100 ,,
For delivery ..	..	..	
Market firm.			

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 14th February 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
HONGKONG.		CEYLON.	
Gold Coin	250	Gold	10,512
,, Bullion	236,670	Gold Coin	5,000
Silver Coin	1,41,500	Silver	5,000
CEYLON.		Silver Coin	6,000
Gold Bullion	50,660	,, Dollars	11,250
SUEZ.		Rupees	1,500
Gold Coin	18,340	CONCAN, BRITISH.	
,, Sovereigns	850	Gold	20,679
Silver Coin.. ..	5,150	,, Coin	1,000
PERSIAN GULF.		Silver	4,775
Gold Coin	7,500	Rupees	1,18,500
Silver Coin	19,000	GUZERAT BRITISH.	
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.		Rupees	1,000
Gold Coin	15,700	PERSIAN GULF.	
Silver Coin	90,575	Silver Coin	4,000
CUTCH.		PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
Gold Coin	5,000	Gold Coin	3,500
Rupees	3,000	Silver Coin	22,50
Silver Coin	10,200	Rupees	3,000
GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.		KUNRACHEE STEAMER.	
Silver Bullion	4,200	Gold Bullion	2,500
ADEN.		Silver Bullion	8,500
Gold Coin	1,600	RED SEA.	
Silver Coin	300	Silver Coin.. ..	60,592
GUZERAT, BRITISH.		GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.	
Rupees	14,850	Rupees	9,400
MALABAR BRITISH.		MALABAR, BRITISH.	
Gold Coin	3,200	Gold Bullion	4,500
Rupees	1,200	,, Coin	23,81
CONCAN, BRITISH.		Rupees	11,500
Rupees	2,500	SOUTH CANARA.	
		Gold Coin	1,975
		Silver Coin	57,550
		Rupees	13,200
Total Gold Rs. 3,40,770		Total Gold Rs. 73,077	
,, Silver ,, 3,98,375		,, Silver ,, 3,31,257	
Total for the week.. Rs.	5,49,145	Total for the week... Rs.	4,05,344
Previously Imported in the year 1868	76,63,520	Previously Exported in the year 1868	22,29,568
Total from 1st Jan. to 14th Feb 1868...	83,12,665	Total from 1st Jan. to 14th Feb. 1868 ...	26,34,912
Ditto same period 1867	77,81,665	Ditto same period 1867.	51,19,449
Increase .. Rs.	5,31,000	Decrease..	24,75,537

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Hopkins, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Heyland, Captain, R. A., on duty, from England.
Johnstone, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Hunt, Captain, 108th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Pelly, Major, 5th Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Ferozepore.
Collum, Lieutenant, 32nd Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Lyon, Assistant Surgeon, Professor of Chemistry, on privilege leave, to Mahableshwur.

MAY 2.

Crofton, Lieutenant Colonel, A. S. D., on leave, to England.
Chalon, Captain, 1st M. L. C., on duty, to England.
Delacour, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Walter, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Hopkins, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.
Kennedy, Colonel, R. E., on duty, to Mahableshwur
Maxwell, Conductor, on leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND MAY.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 11 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 2	Carnatic (s)....	Dundas.....	Suez, April 19.
	Royal Tar	Meeks	Cardiff, Dec. 10.
	Staffordshire	Ewing	Liverpool, Dec. 19.
	Aurora	Walker	Liverpool, Dec. 11.
	Helen Finlayson..	Seaton	London, Dec. 16.
	Dalkeith	Anderson	Clyde, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 2	Columbian (s)....	White	Aden and Suez.
	Parisian	Watt	ocnin.
	Moulin	Balantine....	Liverp.ol.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Ship *City of Brussels*, Auld, to Havre.
Ship *Berwickshire*, Rowen, to Singapore.
Ship *Asenir*, Bath, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Ship *John Stewart*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Nimrod*, for Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE and CAUTION.—With reference to the Advertisement of Sale by the Sheriff of Bombay appearing in the *Times of India* of the 8th April and in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 9th April last, of the several Properties described in the 4 lots therein mentioned, under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued on the Plea Side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay at the suit of MAHOMED HOOSSEIN bin MAHOMED YOONOOS MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay, Plaintiff, against SYED AHMED SHA CASHMEREE, SHAIK IBRAHIM RUCKHANGAY, GOOLAM ALI MAHAREE, SYED GOOLAM ALI, SYED HOOSSEIN GOOLAM AHMED bin MAHOMED SYED ROGAY, MAHOMED HOOSSEIN bin MAHOMED SYED ROGAY, CUTBOODEEN bin SHABOODEEN TOONGAKUR, MAHOMED ESMAIL bin SHABOODEEN TOONGAKUR, SHAIK AHMED (alias Meya) bin FUCKROODEEN FAZENDAR, SHAIK MAHOMED bin FUCKEER MAHOMED CURTAY, MAHOMED HOOSSEIN bin BALLA PENKUR, and RAMOODEEN AKURWADIY, Defendants, MAHOMED ALLY bin MAHOMED AMEEN ROGAY hereby gives Notice that the Oart containing 3 houses, 2 stables, one pleasure-house, and 4 huts, &c., with its appurtenances, situated in Girgaum or Churney Road, outside the Fort, and comprised in Lot No. 4 does not belong to the Defendant MAHOMED ESMAIL bin SHABOODEEN TOONGAKUR, nor has the said MAHOMED ESMAIL bin SHABOODEEN TOONGAKUR any right, title, or interest in the property, but the same is the *bona fide* property of the said MAHOMED ALLY bin MAHOMED AMEEN ROGAY, and all intending purchasers at the said sale are hereby cautioned against purchasing the said property.—Dated this 2nd day of May 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, Esq.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 3 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, De Chazan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Attlecure, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Conn's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for ringworm), Cazoolong Water, Maccassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stems, Cigarette Moulds, (Paper), and Moum Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Leopell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Cups for traveling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Traveling Baths (with cover, lock, and key), Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets (very powerful), Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Tubes for Corks, Sextagenes for Soda Water, Agencies of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Canisters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Card, Pessies and Moulds, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs. Importers of Wine, and Manufactures of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity :—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Zinner for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Dubos.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft, by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Patanqum Snigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

ROGERS & Co.
22, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—Mr. Vaniackrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, 4TH MAY.
UNDER THE
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
of the
PROVINCIAL GRAND COMMANDER OF TEMPLARS
PROVINCIAL GRAND SUPERINTENDANT OF
ENGLISH ROYAL ARCH MASONRY,
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF ENGLISH CRAFT
MASONRY,
DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF
SCOTCH CRAFT MASONRY,
And the
MASONIC BRETHREN
OF
BOMBAY.

On which occasion the Programme will contain
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
LOCAL AND COMIC SKETCHES,
BURLESQUE OPERA,
Altogether forming one of the most attractive Entertainments given by the
MINSTRELS.

DAVE CARSON
Will appear in his Original Eccentric Laughable Comic Lecture on
WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

For the first time this season the
MINSTRELS OF THE TYROL
Will appear and warble some of their Beautiful
TYROLEAN MELODIES.

MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
Will perform Selections from their Extensive Repertoire of
CLASSICAL MUSIC.

For the Fourth and positively the Last Time this Season, the New and Original
OPERATIC BURLESQUE,
entitled,
NAIQUE DAVEDASS KARSENDASS.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MEDLEY OVERTURE—SELECTED.
OPENING CHORUS—(We're the boys for pleasure)—Company.
MY OWN MY BEAUTIFUL.....Mr. W. Burton.
CHEE CHEE, TWA TWA,.....Dave Carson.
DAISY DELL.....Mr. S. Herberte.
QUARTETTE (*Dreaming of Angels*) Messrs. Carson, Burton, Herberte, and Southam.

To Conclude Part First
DAVE CARSON
Will sing an entirely New Version of the
LOCAL COMIC SONG,
[entitled,
THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND,
The best Local Song ever written.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

BALLAD—"Thou art so near, and yet so far."—Mr. S. Herberte.

To be followed by
DAVE CARSON
In his Original Eccentric Comic Lecture on
WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

VIOLIN SOLO.....FANTASIE BRILLIANTE,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

SONG.....LA REINE DE LA VALSE,
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS,
Part Second will Conclude with the Performance of the
MINSTRELS OF THE TYROL.

PART THIRD
will Conclude the Evening's Entertainment with New
BURLESQUE OPERA,
Subject taken (a long way) from
"OLD DECCAN DAYS,"
And for want of a Name will be entitled,
NAIQUE DEVEDASS KARSENDASS.

RINALDINO (*A Shepherd, and the biggest Pet amongst the Lambs*),.. } Signor Herbertino.
MARQUIS DE CARBOZO, (*Villains Magnifique*),.. } Signor Bartonosi,
CLARISSA (*A stray'd Lamb in Love with the Shepherd*),.. } Signora Southamusti.
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danger of such defences as had been offered for the Church, and Lord Mayo declared the whole proceedings premature. Several minor orators delivered themselves, and Mr. Cardwell described the proposed act as the completion of a long series of good deeds done by Parliament, commenting with the enfranchisement of the negroes. Then the two chiefs were left to fight it out between them. The House was crowded, and among those who attended to witness the most important debate since the Reform Bill of 1832, was the heir-apparent, who heard various expositions of the Coronation Oath taken by his parent, and some day to be taken by himself; but he must know a royal road to conclusions if he learned anything definite or satisfactory from our political casuists.

The Premier made a very long speech, alternating between extreme cleverness and extreme weakness, and illustrated with a humour and a personality which some persons of credit have said were vivified by influences kindred to those which sometimes inspired Mr. Pitt and other great men of an age when Mr. Gladstone's claret was not the dinner drink of mankind. It is no secret that Mr. Disraeli's habits are convivial, but it is right to say that though in the course of a long and exciting speech he occasionally gave a more dramatic tone to his repartees and sarcasms than is usual with duller men, there is no truth in the coarse allegations of the extreme Radical press. He was what a hundred statesmen have been on great occasions, that is "primed," and a man must be a law to himself in a matter of which no one else can be judge. His arguments had been elaborately prepared, and in a sense they were effective. That Parliament, summoned by Lord Palmerston (whose spirit, by the way, was frequently appealed to, during the debates, in a flattering manner), had not been elected to discuss the fate of the Irish Church, nor was it competent to do so. A sudden attempt had been made to procure, at eight days' notice, a repeal of the Union. He denounced what he called a vast and violent attempt to violate the rights of property, and where were such proceedings to stop? He finally charged the Ritualists with conspiracy with the Papists to destroy the Church, and he owned that their force was very great, but that while he had the honour of standing there as the First Minister of the Queen he would resist such encroachment with all his might.

Mr. Gladstone had been driven into so late an hour, for the Premier spoke for two hours and a half, that he was obliged to condense his reply, and he did not lose by the process. A few sarcasms at Mr. Disraeli's heated imagination and irrelevant arguments brought him on to the assertion of the principle that it was democratic, not to say anarchic, for an elected assembly to recur to the constituencies on a great question, which it was perfectly competent to decide, and which it was a duty to decide. The danger to the Church of England was an idle suggestion, that Church stood on the ground of its being dear to the people, and every Establishment must rest on its own merits. It had been proposed to endow the Catholic Church, but it was too late to do that now. He charged Mr. Disraeli with being an advocate of Pantheism. It was the business of Parliament to show itself in earnest, and to prepare the way, on this matter, for Parliament that was coming. The divisions above given showed that Mr. Gladstone had expressed the view of the majority

The House then rose for the Easter holidays, and meets again on the 20th of April. It will be seen that the Primer had provided for the inevitable result of the debate, and that he proposes to fight the resolutions in detail. He will be defeated, of course. But there is one of them, the third, on which we think a question of importance, and not a party question, may be fairly raised. The Queen is asked to surrender her Irish patronage. It is rumoured—we believe truthfully—that her Majesty (who has far too much intellect, and who was too wisely indoctrinated by Lord Melbourne with the spirit of the constitution, to have any of the superstitious terrors which beset some of her predecessors about the Coronation Oath), does not see her way to the proposed action, until a legislative measure shall have been passed. The oath is, of course, taken in an Executive, not a legislative sense, and nobody supposes that the nation meant to bind a sovereign to refuse assent to that which the nation's representatives desired. The Queen may safely set her hand to ought which the Lords and Commons lay before her. But the Lords and Commons have not as yet offered her any bill, and not merely technically, but on obvious principle, there is objection to her using Executive power to destroy that which she has undertaken to maintain. It is not impossible that this third resolution may be modified, but it is certain that the objection will be taken, and it will be manifestly wrong to let the Queen be placed in a false position.

Though the House is up there is no political lull. Meetings are being held all over the country for the purpose of strengthening Mr. Gladstone's hands, and as meetings in a contrary sense are not, for a reason, found to be very easily got together, or conducted to the desired result, the whole machinery of petitioning is being worked with vast energy by the clergy and others interested in preserving the Establishment. Ireland, though the newspapers, of course, give vent to the expression of opposite feeling, is comparatively quiet. The establishment is as yet dizzy with the blow, and the Catholics perceive that their game is quiet. Moreover, the Prince's visit interferes with political manifestations in the capital. But we hear enough and to spare on the Church theme before we are half way through the resolutions. Lord Dufferin, Liberal (formerly Under Secretary for India) has lost no time in coming forward, and informing the Presbyterian clergy on his estates that he intends to make up to them all that they can lose by the abolition of the *Regium Donum*, and he only awaits the concurrence of other landed proprietors to offer similar aid to the established clergymen of his locality. This example will, of course, be cited in Parliament in proof that the Church has nothing to fear.

Leaving, for the present, the great question of the time, we proceed to note that the Prince of Wales will be accompanied by the Princess on his visit to Ireland, and the announcement has been received everywhere with uneffected enthusiasm. It may not seem much that an amiable young lady should hold a few receptions and attend a few ceremonials in Dublin, but folks who reason in that wooden way know little of human nature. The Princess is singularly popular—we say singularly, for what does one man in a thousand know about her except that she is pretty, and appears to be kindly, and that she has long suffered from severe illness? Yet an idea has taken deep root, and it happens to be a just idea, that the so-called Danish princess is one of the best women living, and once this belief settles in the insular heart, it cannot be dislodged save by the over act of the favoured object. The Princess's appearance in public is a signal for the most earnest greeting. A better representative of the English Crown could not have been accredited to Ireland, and had it been becoming for her to go alone, and like the lady in Moore's song, to be lighted round the green isle by her own smile, we believe that she would have sent the warm-hearted people into an frenzy of admiration. More dignified as will be her doings, they will awaken feelings to which more frequent appeal should be made, and which it is especially well to awaken now.

Echoes from France, at this moment, are of a somewhat harsh character. The Parisians insist on believing, or at least on being told, the Emperor intends war. We are assured, in mysterious paragraphs, that the mission of the cousin has never been explained, though that prince is so notoriously a talker that Paris smiles at stories of most extraordinary revelations which he will make sooner than have nothing to tell. We are told of generals who have received private hints to be ready whenever wanted, and most circumstantial tales are told of munitions of war having been forwarded in the direction of the points to which soldiery launched against Prussia must proceed. The enormous army of France is made up, and is ready for action at the shortest notice. Such are the reports, urged with exceeding gravity, which are now disturbing the atmosphere, and it is as impossible to affirm that there is nothing in them as to discern just cause why France should break the peace. Not that she has often waited for just cause, when opportunity served. One thing is certain—the Emperor, now sixty, will not strike unless his star has assured him that he will be victor. A single reversion, and "Lou Lou's" chances of a crown are small.

Few persons in India may take a lively interest in news from Paraguay, but it must interest all to know how English iron-clads work. We are informed that the Brazilians have made a grand and successful attack upon the Paraguayan stronghold, and that though the ships, built in England, had to run the gauntlet of long ranges of batteries which were thought to render the place impregnable, they made the rush, were scarcely injured by the well served cannonade, and compelled the defenders to abandon the city. The victors are enchanted with their own valour, and their leader is reminded of Lord Nelson. We await other accounts before believing that one of the greatest feats in the history of the world has been achieved; but it is a fact worth storing away with certain American memories, that land batteries have again provoked vain against the "mailed ships."

The health of the King of Italy is stated to be very bad, worse than is allowed to be said in Italy itself, and if he be really failing, the difficulty of the new kingdom will increase, for the heir is thought to inherit only his father's animal courage and other characteristics of an inferior nature. At length the Italian Parliament has had the resolution to support retenchment, and to lay on a tax which, though it will be heavy on many—it is in two senses a "grinding" tax—is essential to the solvency of the State. The vast quantity of talk which has been endured before this end could be obtained may be judged by a single fact—one deputy was allowed to read a pamphlet of his own, which occupied three sittings. The Pope is said to be very desirous to oblige the Archbishop of Paris with the red hat, but that prelate is thought to entertain cis-montane views of the temporal power, and having been reported to have written a letter explaining these away, has somewhat stormily intimated that he has done nothing of the kind.

Good old Sir Roderick Murchison has has the pleasure of apprising the papers that he has heard from Zanzibar, where letters from Dr. Livingstone have arrived, and that we may all enjoy the prospect of welcoming the gallant explorer home again. He reserves full details for the next meeting of the Geographers. But it appears that Dr. Livingstone went round the south end of Lake Nyassa, proceeded north, and at last reached Lobisa, were his party suffered much from hunger, but on approaching the south end of Lake Tanganyika, they got to Mtuka, and found food, and recovered strength. This was fourteen months ago at least, and here the letters were given to the Arab messenger, who has kept them a year. The doctor has since been heard of at Ujiji, half way long the last mentioned lake, and there provisions, stores, and letters awaited him. Every one shares in the delight with which Sir Roderick, who has never believed in the Johanna rascal's story, makes this good news known. One wishes Sir Samuel Baker had to deal with these fellows.

On Sunday and Monday the artists showed their pictures to their friends. The year has been one of good hard work for the painters. Nearly all of eminence send to the Academy. Landseer, Millais, Maclise, Frith, Ward, Leighton, Calderon, Marks, Prinsep, Creswick, Elmore, Ansdell, O'Neil, Hook, Horsley, will all be well represented, as will, we hear, others whose works we have not had the opportunity of visiting. It is difficult to "place" the successes, until they have been seen together, but a Stella, by Millais, an Ariadne, by Leighton, and a Sterne by Frith, will certainly be among the first in this, the hundredth exhibition.

Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Joint Hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England, has been commanded by the arbitrator to whom the appeal of the lady so unworthily treated by his Lordship was referred, to pay her £1,500 a year, to buy an annuity to that amount for her, and to pay a fine of £100 a month should he neglect to this after a given date. This shows how good a case she had against that exemplary noble.

BOMBAY.

A ROUND of twenty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 12 o'clock on Saturday in celebration of the capture of Magdala and the release of the prisoners.

WE are glad to announce that the Bombay Glee Club will give a concert to-morrow evening in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. The Glee Club is now well known in Bombay by its excellent periodical appearances in public on behalf of charitable institutions; and we can only hope that the concert to-morrow evening may be as successful as the former concerts of the Club, which means that it will be a complete success. On this occasion the proceeds will be handed over to the Scottish Orphanage.

ON Saturday afternoon last a general meeting of the proprietors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company was held at the Company's Mill, Girgaum, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee in the chair. The following resolutions, passed at a previous meeting, were confirmed:—

"That the directors be empowered to appoint a person or persons, whether he or they be a director or directors, a shareholder or shareholders, or be totally unconnected with the Company, who shall, under the direction of the Board, devote his or their time and attention to selling the Mill's produce to advantage, and in supervising Mill matters generally, but who shall retire on the 31st December in each year, being eligible however for re-election by the Board; and to fix his or their remuneration at a sum not exceeding 5 per cent on the nett profits; and that, in case any vacancy occurs in the appointment by his or their death, resignation, or retirement, or by any other cause, they shall have full power to fill up such vacancy at any time when they may deem it expedient so to do; and that they shall have full power to discharge such person or persons whenever they may consider it necessary or advisable to dispense with his or their services."

"That the above resolution be embodied in a supplement to the deed, and shall have the same force and effect as if it formed a part of the original deed of settlement."

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE *Hindoo Reformer* says—It affords us much satisfaction to hear that our able, energetic and popular townsman, Mr. Dossabhai Framjee, has been appointed Collector to carry out the provisions of the Act No. IX. for taxing Professions and Trades in Bombay. Mr. Dossabhai is altogether a self-made man. In him we seem to realize fully the sentiment embodied in the well-known lines of the Poet—

"Risen from an humble stock he was
Undoubtedly fashioned to much honour."

Having set himself to work at the lowest step he has, by years of persevering industry, unfliching integrity, affable disposition, and, in fact, of everything that contributes to ennoble the understanding or elevate the *status*, worked his way upward, and has now attained the highest round of the ladder, which it is possible for a native to climb up at the present time. It is to the *modus operandi* of native officers of Mr. Dossabhai's stamp that we must attribute, in great measure, the success of the obnoxious, albeit now a defunct tax, by avoiding any unusual amount of vexation and heart-burning among the people. *Experientia docet*; and Mr. Dossabhai's successful career under Government furnishes us with a fresh and tangible proof of what natives of education are capable of accomplishing in the interests of the State whenever they are permitted to have a hand in directing its affairs.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "LIVING AGE" BY FIRE.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence was yesterday received at the United States Consulate, Bombay, from Cochin, that the American ship "Living Age," from Shields, bound to this port with coals, was burnt at sea. The chief officer and eight men had arrived at Cochin on the 30th April in a boat. The captain and the remainder of the crew are not accounted for in the telegram, but full particulars are expected by post.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASIUM.

THE annual exhibition of this institution took place on Saturday last at 5 P.M. on the premises of the institution on the Esplanade. There was a large attendance of visitors, among whom were a few Europeans. Our popular townsman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, was requested to occupy the chair, which having been done, Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, secretary to the committee, read the report of the managing committee. It appeared that 162 boys attended the Gymnasium during the last year, of whom 135 were Parsees, 9 Marathi and 17 Guzerati Hindoos, and one Mahomedan. The income of the institution from 1st January to 31st December 1867 was Rs. 7,21P, of which Rs. 4,643 were received as donations from the public, Rs. 305 as annual subscriptions from members, Rs. 868 as fees from the students, and Rs. 1,293 from other sources. The balance in the hands of the committee at the end of the year was Rs. 4,721.

After the report was read the pupils performed various feats and exercises, which were much admired. Handsome books were then presented to the successful pupils.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee rose and said that all those who had like himself attended the Exhibition last year and who were present on this occasion must have felt considerable gratification in finding that the institution had received unusual support from the public during the last year. In their last report the committee complained of the want of funds and the very bare support it had received from the public. This year they come before us with the gratifying intelligence that the public had handsomely supported the institution and nearly five thousand rupees had been obtained as donations. (Applause.) Mr. Dosabhoy said that he would not inflict upon the meeting a long speech on the necessity of physical education along with the mental one, as all intelligent men now admitted the fact. He hoped that every educational institution in Bombay would be provided with a Gymnasium. They had one at the Elphinstone College, and that great praise was due to Mr. Kirkham, the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, and to Mr. Burgess, the Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, for the encouragement they had given this committee by advising their pupils to attend this Gymnasium. He strongly advised his hearers to look after the physical education of their children. He described at some length what the British army had done in Abyssinia,—how difficult and terrible where the marches they had to perform, and how great were the physical exertions they had to undergo,—and then asked his hearers what would be the condition of such of us whose physical education was so much neglected, if we had only to perform one march similar to those he had described. He was sure that seventy-five per cent of them would have to be put in the hospital within a short time. (Laughter.) He hoped to see among the students of our different educational institutions a happy rivalry, such as was seen among the students of England, and instanced the great interest evinced in the University boat races. In conclusion, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thanked all those who had by their purse or exertions contributed to the success of the Gymnasium. [A warm eulogium was passed upon Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, who had from the commencement patronized the institution.] He also took occasion to thank publicly our enlightened and liberal Government, for their granting to the committee the site on which the Gymnasium stood. To Mr. A. F. Bellasis, and Mr. Kahandas Muncharam the thanks of the committee and the public were also due for the warm interest they took in providing the Gymnasium with a site. He also thanked the committee of the institution for their labours, and said that the result of their exertions distinctly showed what a few disinterested and zealous persons could do if they set to work with their heart. He hoped in a few years to see the Bombay Gymnasium what similar institutions are in Europe, complete in every department with swimming baths, shooting galleries, and the like. (Loud applause.)

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Dosabhoy, the meeting dispersed.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING.—A charge was made by Captain Hendry, of the ship "City of Lahore", against one of his crew, for embezzling a quantity of wine, valued at Rs. 10, forming part of the cargo. The prosecutor did not appear when the case was called, so that the defendant was dismissed.

COMMITTAL FOR PERJURY.—William Keer was charged with making a false declaration before Mr. J. Connon, acting Chief Magistrate, on the 16th January last, by stating that he was a deserter from H. M.'s 2nd (Queen's) Regiment. The case was brought under the 37th section of the Mutiny Act, but as no evidence was adduced of the falsity of the declaration the prisoner was returned to the custody of the guard who had brought him, and a letter was ordered meantime to be sent to the Brigade Major.

ILLEGAL CARRYING OF LIQUORS—Sobhan Goolab was sentenced to a week's imprisonment with hard labour, for carrying liquors to soldiers' barracks at Colaba, in contravention of Section 48, Act XIII. of 1856.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—2ND MAY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

ROBBERY.—Suda Rama, a pawnbroker, appeared on Friday last before His Worship, and laid an information against three Hindoos, charging them with robbery under the following circumstances:—It appears that on the evening of Friday the 24th ult., three ruindoos, named respectively Gunnesh, Punna and Wunna, went to the shop of Sudda in Googaree Moola, and asked for a loan of eight hundred rupees, for the purpose of redeeming certain jewels, worth about Rs. 10,000, which, they said, were pawned with a Shett (gentleman) at Walkeshwur. Prosecutor borrowed the eight hundred rupees of different Marwaree shroffs, and accompanied Gunnesh, Punna, and Wunna to Walkeshwur temple. The rupees were tied up in an old silk handkerchief. On reaching Walkeshwur, Gunnesh and Punna asked him to give up the rupees, and they promised to bring the jewels. Informant asked them where the Shett was, and refused to give the rupees without seeing the jewels. This Gunnesh laid hold of his neck and squeezed it, while Punna drew a large pen knife and threatened to stab him. He said "Give up the money or I will stab you." When Punna threatened to stab him he snatched away the bundle of rupees under his arm and ran away with it. Gunnesh and Punna also ran after him. Informant stood there crying for some time and then went direct to the Mombadavi Chowkey and reported the robbery to police havildar Chandoo, who took him to Mr. Inspector Price. The next morning while he was going to Walkeshwur he met Wunna on the Kalbadavie road and caused him to be apprehended by a policeman. On the same day Gunnesh was also apprehended at Walkeshwur, and on search being made Rs. 67-4 were found on his person. Wunna and Gunnesh were taken to Mr. Edginton, who ordered their release, and told prosecutor to appear before His Worship. After hearing the informant His Worship ordered a warrant for the apprehension of the persons named above.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

DURBAR AT RAJKOTE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 27TH APRIL.

THERE was a grand durbar held at the Agency on Saturday noon, for the presentation to Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola, of the second class order of merit, conferred upon him by the Viceroy and Governor General of India, on the recommendation of Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, which was a quite success. There was a good gathering of chiefs, among whom we noticed the Koours of Bhownuggar and Drangdra 1st class; the Thakoor of Morbee, the Raj of Vankaneer, the Thakoors of Pallitana, Rajcote, Limree, and Wudwan, and Gondul, 2nd class, and the minor chiefs of Lathee, Moollee, Mallia, Gowreedhen, Jusdhun, Badwa, &c.

One of the large rooms of the Agency building was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. To the Political Agent's right were placed three rows of chairs, the first for the chiefs, the second for their kamdars, and the third for their brotherhood. There were three rows of chairs on the left also, which were occupied by the European and native officers of the station, members of the Uncovenanted service, and non-officials. There were, I think, in all upwards of two hundred chairs and scores of benches, so that the assemblage was rather considerable.

A company of H. M.'s 17th Regtimen N.I. with their drums and fifes, and a company of H. H. the Jam's guards, with its excellent reed band formed the guard of honour, and were drawn up in front of the Agency building. Immediately on Colonel Anderson's entering the durbar room the band of the Jams' Guards played "God save the Queen," followed by "God save the Jam," a piece that was composed by the bandmaster Mr. J'Dattaide. After Colonel Anderson had taken his seat, Lieut. Hancock, acting 3rd Political Assistant, led in the hero of the day, Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee, who was ushered in by the Jam's Guards striking up "See the Conquering Hero comes." Syud Ulvee who is a tall well built man, about 35 years of age, and with a martial and commanding appearance, had on the uniform of the Seebundy Corps to which he belongs, and maintained a composed and dignified demeanour. He took up his position standing in front of Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, who was also attired in uniform, with too medals dangling at his breast. The Colonel addressing Syud Ulvee spoke as follows:

"Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola Edroos, it is now close upon 25 years since I first made your acquaintance when visiting your father at Pundan. During the years I have been connected with this Agency I have seen your high qualities. Your loyalty and devotion to the service, and your bravery and gallantry in the field, have more than once been noticed by the Political Agents who have had charge of this province. I deem it a piece of great good fortune in being the medium of conveying to you an honorary distinction which the Governor General and Viceroy of India has been pleased to bestow on you in consideration of your gallantry in the late action with the Waghur rebels at the Toburhill near Machurda. On that occasion in conjunction with the gallant 17th Regiment and 1st Cavalry you brought the Federal Sebundy of the States of Kattyawar in an organized form under fire. The events of that day are too recent to need any lengthened notice. I wish, however, that the assembled chiefs and your other friends here should know that this honour which the Viceroy bestows on you, is not alone for the services you rendered on that day, but for more you have rendered the state through a career of near 15 years services, already once acknowledged by Government through Colonel Keatinge in the presentation of a sword, and now again in this Sunnud with title of "Khan Bahadoor" and Killut of the value of 500 Rupees and an honorarium of Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to your salary.

"Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola, in the name of the British Governments as directed by the Viceroy and Governor General of India, I now hand you this Sunnud, and invest you with the title. May you long live to enjoy the same and the favour of H. M. the Queen whose loyal servant I know you to be, and may its presentation be an incentive to others to press forward in the same career of loyal, gallant, and useful service to the state."

Mr. Lukmee Narayen, Political Agent's Sheristedar, read an address intended to have been delivered by Mr. Kristnajee Luximon, Political Assistant, but who from severe illness was prevented from being present and taking part in the proceedings. This over, the Guicowar's mamlutdar of Amrailie rose and, addressing the assembly, remarked that the British Government always recognize in a suitable manner the services of its servants, whether European or native, that the Khan Bahadoor having rendered valuable service, the Government, whose servant he is, were pleased to confer a distinction upon him which he fully earned, and that this ought to act as a stimulus to every person in the employ of Government, no matter in what position to serve faithfully and diligently, as Khan Bahadoor Syd Ulvee has done.

Mr. Geordhurlall Coltram, Extra Assistant Political Agent, next addressed the assembly to the following effect:—

"Talookdars, Gerassias, Bhoomeas, and gentlemen assembled,—We meet together in this place for the purpose of witnessing the presentation to Khan Bahadoor Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola of the order of merit conferred upon him by the Viceroy and Governor General of India, the details of which have already been made known to you by our excellent and worthy Political Agent, Colonel Anderson. The pleasure we feel on this occasion is indescribable, and may the result prove advantageous to all. The addres of Mr. Krishnajee Luximon read out by Mr. Lukmee Narayen during his absence by sickness—for which we are all very sorry—although short, as correctly expressed and appropriate to the occasion. It is the the custom amongst us natives, generally to give overpraise, but such was not done by Mr. Krishnajee, who confined himself to occurrences and facts within his knowledge. The Khan Bahodoor well deserved what has been conferred upon him, and he being a native of the province all the people thereof should feel prowd of him. He has set a good example which others should endeavour to imitate, for our Government never overlooks merit Many others may have performed good service, but probably it is not publicly known—to them I would say, persevere, and don't be jealous, and in time your services will be sure to be rewarded for truth will never remain concealed long."

This having terminated the proceedings pan sooparee, noseyays, utter and rose water were distributed to the assembly by the masters of the ceremony, namely, Captain Russell, Political Assistant; Lieutenant Hancock, Political Assistant; Mr. Geerdhurlall Oolutram, Extra Political Assistant; Rao Saheb Bapoobhai Dyashunker, Dufturdar: and Mr. Lukmee Narayen, Sheristedar, all of whom acquitted themselves creditably in the arrangements entrusted to them.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the "Rajkoomar School" took place in the same evening at 5 o'clock, the proceedings of which were most interesting, but as a report thereof will necessarily be somewhat lengthy, have reserved it until to-morrow.

A NEW CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Code of Criminal Procedure having been in force for upwards of six years, numerous suggestions for its amendment have from time to time been submitted by the Courts and officers who have administered it. Some of these have been already taken into consideration, and three amending Acts have been passed. These are incorporated in the present Bill. Other proposed amendments have now been introduced, the chief of which are as follows:—

22. *[5]. The jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District has been increased to three years' imprisonment, instead of two. Power has also been given to the Local Government to invest certain fullpower Magistrates with extended jurisdiction, and the Local Governments have been empowered to delegate the power of appointing Subordinate Magistrates.

[7, 8, 9, and 10]. These sections have been added at the suggestion of the Government of Bombay.

26. [14]. In this and the following sections, the provision by which it was necessary to hold all proceedings in regard to any offence (up to punishment), not only in the district where the offence was committed, but in the division of the District, has been omitted. This provision, when strictly carried out, has been found very inconvenient, and seems quite unnecessary. It will still be requisite that the inquiry into every offence and subsequent proceedings should take place in the district where it occurred.

36. [24]. This section authorized the Magistrate of a District to transfer cases when under *trial* by his subordinates. It is now altered so as to admit of his transferring cases when under *inquiry* with a view to committal.

44. [32]. The phrase "damage of a pecuniary value" has been altered to "damage of a value that can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by a pecuniary award"; and the word "revision" has been altered to "appeal."

49. [38]. The power of ordering the removal of prisoners from one jail to another is extended to the Inspector General of Jails.

61. [50]. An amendment has been made to define what property of the offender is liable to distress and sale.

68. [57]. Power has been given to the Magistrate of the District to direct any other Magistrate under him to take up a case of which the Magistrate of the District may have taken cognizance without any complaint.

70. [60]. Provision has been made that a summons in criminal cases shall be served in the same manner as in civil cases; viz., by showing the original and tendering a copy.

74. [63]. The power given by section 74 to the Magistrate of a District has been extended to any Magistrate.

86. [75]. Provision has been made that warrants for the arrest of persons out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issues them may be directed to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the person is, and not to the Magistrate of the District. A similar amendment has been made in section 89 [78] and in section 121 [110].

127. [116]. The power of issuing searchwarrants in cases of counterfeit coin, &c., has been extended to all officers vested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

130. [119]. In this and the following sections, amendments have been made with the object of specifying more clearly what is to be done with property seized by the Police, and three sections [122, 123, and 124] have been added with the same object.

140. [132]. An addition has been made which will have the effect of making certain provisions, applicable to warrants of arrest, apply also to orders to arrest issued by a Police officer.

149. [141]. An amendment has been made with the object of defining more exactly the nature of the magisterial sanction requisite to validate a confession made by a person in custody of the Police.

150. [142]. This section has been slightly altered with the object of ensuring greater accuracy.

160. [152]. The report of arrests required to be made to the Magistrate of the District may be made to any other Magistrate if so directed.

161. [153]. The necessity of some more detailed and effectual rules for holding inquests in cases of unnatural or sudden death has been pointed out from several parts of India. It appears impossible to lay down in a general Code like this any more precise rules than those contained in section 161, but a proviso has been added that the Local Governments may enact any local regulations on the subject that seem requisite, and these regulations will take the place of the provisions of this section.

164, 165. [156, 157]. Wording amended.

179. [171]. Difficulty has been caused by the use of the words "a Magistrate" in this section. It is now amended so as to show what Magistrates have power to take action under it. In this and two other sections [242 and 251], an alteration has been made which will make it clear that the procedure of Chapters XII., XIV., and XV. are applicable to all offences, whether punishable under the Penal Code or any other law; and section 257 [251] has been altered so as to include offences punishable with fine only, as well as those punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

185. [177]. The wording has been amended.

203. [195]. The following words have been omitted from this section:—"But if the accused person shall, of his own accord, proposed to confess the commission by him of the offence of which he is accused, the Magistrate shall require him to give an account of the facts and circumstances in detail and shall examine him thereupon in the same manner as if he were a witness."

It is not clear why these words were added, and the direction that the accused person is to be examined as a witness has led to mistakes of procedure.

[218]. Provision has been made to meet the difficulty pointed out by the High Court of Fort William, arising from the absence of clear instructions whether a Magistrate inquiring into an offence triable only by a Court of Session, and committed by a person who is a lunatic, should commit him for trial or acquit him.

[220]. This new section requires the procedure of this Code to be observed by Justices of the Peace in the mofussil when committing European British subjects to take their trial before the High Courts.

221. [213]. At present, when a recognizance or surety is forfeited, no lower authority than the Local Government has power to remit any portion of it. It is proposed to give the officer or Court that orders forfeiture the power of remitting a portion, and to make all orders for forfeiture subject to control of the Magistrate of the District.

266. [260, 261]. It has been held that the language of this and other sections made it doubtful whether the Code contemplated that all witnesses, in petty cases coming under Chapter XV. should be examined in the presence of the accused person; and, as at the same time it was considered desirable that some provision should be made for examining absent witnesses by a summary procedure without summoning them to the place where the trial is being held, and amendment is suggested in the Bill.

[262]. This seems to have been accidently omitted from the Code.

[267]. Section 270 of the Code limited the power of giving amends for frivolous and vexatious complaints to cases coming under Chapter XIV., i. e., relating to offences the maximum punishment of which is not more than six months' imprisonment. But it is evident that a frivolous and vexatious complaint may be laid, in which an offence of a more serious nature is charged for the sake of exaggerating the alleged injury, and it seems right that the power of awarding summary amen should be extended to such cases also. Certain offences, the limit of whose punishment as defined in the Indian Penal Code is in excess of six months, have therefore been included in this category.

276, 277. [273, 274]. By an alteration in these sections, Subordinate Magistrates will be enabled to refer cases beyond their jurisdiction to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction, instead of being compelled, as now to refer them to the Magistrate of the District, who may be at an inconvenient distance. An addition has been made to section [273] which is in accordance with the rulings of some of the Courts.

[279]. This is required to meet the case of dangerous criminals.

307. [305-306]. An addition has been made to section 307 which is much wanted in extensive districts were it is inconvenient to bring respectable persons a great distance to give evidence before the Magistrate of the District as to the habit and repute of dangerous characters. Section [306] seems required.

Chapter XX. [307-14]. An amendment has been suggested in the procedure laid down by this chapter, by which inquiries into local nuisances will be considerably facilitated. At present the Magistrate of the District has to initiate the inquiry as well as to prosecute it. The amendment will admit of the inquiry, when once initiated, being conducted by a Subordinate Magistrate on the spot.

317. [316]. A person who has been ordered to pay a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or child, may have that allowance reduced on proof of an alteration in his circumstances for the worse. It is now proposed to allow the wife or child to apply for an increase of the allowance, when the circumstances of the husband or father improve.

318. [317]. An alteration has been made which will enable the Magistrates to decide the commonest class of disputes; namely, those of persons in joint possession of shares in land, &c.

[346]. Provision has been made for juries being sworn.

372. [372]. The Court of Session is empowered to record a judgment of acquittal, if there is no case for the prosecution.

373, 374. [373, 374]. An alteration has been suggested in these sections. Under the Code, the Court could put a question to the accused person only at the close of the evidence for the defence (or, if none were offered, at the close of the evidence for the prosecution); but if the accused person or his agent addressed the Court at the close of the case for the prosecution, and then omitted to call any evidence, the Court would have apparently lost the power of questioning him. The amendments have been made with the object of defining better the mode of questioning the accused.

[380-382]. These sections have been added according to suggestions received.

383-386. [385-388]. In these sections the wording has been improved.

[389]. This is a new section.

406. [409]. Wording amended.

Chapter XXX. [410-31]. While the subordination of the Magistrate's Courts to the Session Courts in regard to appeal has been preserved, care has been taken to provide that in all other respects the Magistrate of the District shall be really, as he is in name, the head executive officer, and the subordination of all other Magistrates to him is provided for (*vide* section 440).

415. [418]. The proviso, that appeals may be admitted after the specified period on sufficient cause shown, has been extended to those appeals that lie to the Magistrate of the District.

421, 422, 432. [424, 425, 435]. Additions have been made of no great importance.

[435. 438]. This section provides that the Sessions Court may order the commitment of persons who have been discharged by the Magistrate in cases *not triable by the Magistrate*. There is a large class of offences triable by the Sessions Court and by the Magistrate; and the Bill proposes to extend the power of the Sessions Court to the case of such offences also.

Schedule.—Forgery of currency notes has been made an offence for which the Police may arrest without warrant, and several minor amendments have been made.

M. J. SHAW STEWART.

Calcutta, the 24th January.

WHITLEY STOCKES,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

* The figures given in brackets are the numbers of the sections of the amended Code.

BANKRUPTCY AND COMMERCIAL MORALS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

WE are happy to see that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is vigorously following up the line of thought as to the bearing of the system of bankruptcy upon commercial morality which has been so frequently suggested and insisted upon by ourselves. We do not think that any one can doubt that whilst there are a large number of merchants whose sense of honour and probity is a high and strict as any one could possibly desire it to be, a very loose way of feeling and a miserably low standard of honour prevails to a lamentable and increasing extent in a large section of the commercial world. The scandals which have been brought to light so profusely in connection with all sorts of speculation supply proofs of this of which it would be impossible to overrate the importance. It certainly is high time that the commercial classes should take the matter into their most serious consideration, unless they wish to lose altogether and permanently that peculiar character for honesty which a fond and perhaps to some extent a vain tradition attaches to the idea of an English merchant, though the matter is now becoming day by day vaguer and more traditional. Happily the matter is to a great extent in their own power. If they are thoroughly determined that the thing shall be done, it is clearly in their power to do it, or at all events to make a very long step towards doing it. A tendency has long existed and has been continually on the increase of late years to underrate to an absurd degree the influence of law upon morals. The impossibility of making men moral by Act of Parliament has been insisted upon in all directions till people have come to entertain a notion that law has hardly any moral weight at all, and that it is in reality little, if anything, more than a system of police regulations by which people are forcibly prevented from doing certain external acts. This we believe to be a very great mistake, serving in many instances as an excuse for mere sluggishness and indifference, and useful only when it serves to parry attempts made by vigorous but narrow-minded men to impose their own narrow and pretty standards of morality upon their neighbours by force. There is, however, no matter in relation to which the weak side of this maxim is so apparent as commercial morality. Without going so far as to say that they are the creatures of law, it is obvious to all who consider the subject that commercial morals are in every respect and throughout the whole of their structure affected by law in the most intimate manner. The life of a merchant is passed almost entirely in making and acting upon contracts of various kinds, and perhaps the most important branch of the law is that which regulates contracts, deciding which shall bind and which shall be void, and defining the character, the extent, and the effects of fraud. All clear, stable, systematic notions on the subject of commercial honesty and on the rights of property are and always must be legal, and if, in an age of great temptation and extraordinary mercantile activity, the law of the land gives an uncertain voice upon such matters as these, it is idle to doubt that the effect will be felt through every member of the commercial body. A high tone of mercantile honour will show itself in, and will in its turn be supported and increased by, a corresponding state of the law with unfailing certainty.

Of course the most prominent illustration of these principles is to be found in the law of bankruptcy, to which the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have been directing their attention. Upon some of the points of their report we cordially agree, though we doubt whether it takes in all the most important principles which require consideration. Indeed, like all other such schemes known to us, it is open to the criticism that it entirely omits the greatest of all questions connected with the law of bankruptcy—namely, the necessity which exists for the revision with a view to its extension of the criminal branch of the law. No one can for a moment doubt that the committee are quite right in thinking that the two objects of punishing crime, and of getting in and dividing estates, should be kept distinct, but we have hardly ever seen on the part of any body of law reformers anything like an adequate consciousness of the fact that the object of punishing crime is one of the very highest importance that it is at present most impefectly effected, that it ought to be largely extended, and that means should be provided for carrying it out effectually by officers specially appinted for that purpose. The fact is that whilst fraudulent crime has been continualy increaing for generations in proportion to the increase of money and speculation, the laws relating to the punishment of fraudulent bankruptcy have been progressively relaxed, so that offences which were regarded in the last centary as capital crimes, and which under the Bankruptcy Act of 1849 and down to the Act of 1861 were felonies which might be punished by transportation for life, are now treated as mere misdemeanours punishable by two years' imprisonment. It is quite true that the area of the criminal law has been extended, whilst its sanctions have been relaxed. Certain breaches of trust, certain acts which did not come up to the old standard of theft, false pretences, or embezzlement have been made criminal by very modern legislation, but the growth of fraud has far more than kept pace with the growth of the criminal law. In one way or another monstrous sums have been extracted from the pockets of confiding persons by means which, in point of morality were on a par with theft and false pretences, but which, nevertheless, have contrived to slip unquestioned through the meshes of the crimin

in the presence of Lord Willoughby's solicitor, giving Colonel Carleton authority to negotiate the separation on certain terms, is not forthcoming. This paper was signed about January 28, 1865 and was left in the custody of Lord Willoughby. In the absence of that document I have requested Colonel Carleton to supply me with a memorandum, to the best of his recollection, of its contents. He has accordingly furnished me with the following memorandum, which he states contains, to the best of his belief, the substance of the authority given to him :—

"MEMORANDUM.

"I authorised Colonel D. Carleton to negotiate a separation upon the following terms between the Comtesse d'Alteyrac and myself,—viz., an annuity of £1,200* and a sum of —† "(Signed) A. D. WILLOUGHBY."

That Colonel Carleton's authority to treat was distinctly recognised by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and that the sum of £100 a month was regarded as a proper allowance to be given, appears from a letter of Lord Willoughby's solicitor to Colonel Carleton of the date of April 5, 1865, in which occurs the following passage :—

"If Madame d'Alteyrac is left in straitened circumstances this is solely due to her systematically and deliberately violating the arrangement which was come to between Lord Willoughby and you on her behalf. Still I advise Lord Willoughby to do what is right and proper, and I believe he is quite ready and willing to allow Madame d'Alteyrac for the present £100 a month from Feb. 1 last."

This letter was written two months after the separation, and after the Comtesse d'Alteyrac had left Caen-lodge.

It appears, therefore, that Colonel Carleton had Lord Willoughby's distinct authority to offer these terms : that Madame d'Alteyrac did not accept them ; and further, that Lord Willoughby did not, in fact, carry them out or keep them open for her acceptance ; for at subsequent periods the offers of the settlement made were very much less and wholly inadequate ; and as a fact, Lord Willoughby, since January, 1865, up to the time of the action, had only paid to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac a sum of £300.

I therefore find that the offer which Colonel Carleton was authorized by Lord Willoughby to make to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac was substantially that of an annuity of £1,200 for her life, and a sum of £2,000 to be paid down I concur in the statement made by Mr. Coleridge, on behalf of the Comtesse d'Alteyrac, that at the time and under the circumstances this was a fair and proper offer. I think it is one which the Comtesse d'Alteyrac ought to have accepted, and to which Lord Willoughby ought to have constantly adhered. My decision is therefore based on the principle of giving effect to that offer as from the time at which it was made.

I accordingly decide that Lord Willoughby d'Eresby should secure to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac an annuity for her life of £1,200 per annum, and should pay her at once the sum of £3,000.

If these terms had always been kept open for the acceptance of the Comtesse d'Alteyrac and she had declined to accept them, I should have limited my award to this sum. But as the offers subsequently made by Lord Willoughby were wholly insufficient, and as he has paid the Comtesse d'Alteyrac no more than £300 since January 1865, and before the action, I award a further sum of £4,000 as the arrears of the annuity during the three years which have elapsed since the separation, and also as an indemnity to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac for the embarrassments in which she has been involved by the absence of all provision for her maintenance during that period.

These two sums—namely, the £2,000 as originally offered, and £4,000 as an indemnity for the last three years —will make together a sum of £6,000. From this, however, is to be deducted a sum of £1,000 which Lord Willoughby has advanced to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac during the course of this arbitration. There will remain, therefore, on the whole a sum of £5,000, which I award to be paid to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac at once.

I think it is proper further to state that I have examined Lord Colville and Mr. Warren, who are trustees of the wills of the late Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and I have ascertained that the income enjoyed by the present Lord Willoughby, apart from any question of debts contracted by himself, does not amount to one third part of the sum suggested at the trial, and that Lord Willoughby has a mere life interest, without any power to charge the estates.

I therefore make the following award :—

AWARD.

Whereas, in the action of " d'Alteyrac v. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby," the jury were discharged upon an agreement, which is in the following words :—

"Feb. 3, 1868.

" D'Alteyrac v. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

" We, the undersigned, agree to refer it to a gentleman of honour and standing in no wise connected with the trial or either of us, to be named by the Lord Chief Justice of England, to say what shall be done between us, so as to finally determine all matters between us, and we agree to be bound by his decision. This may be made a rule of court.

" WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.

" JUNIA MARIA, Comtesse d'Alteyrac.

" Jury discharged in this action. Mr. Wallace's charges as against the plaintiff to be paid by the defendant.

" H. H. for defendant.

" J. D. C. for plaintiff."

And whereas I, William Vernon Harcourt, of the Inner Temple, have been named by the Lord Chief Justice of England to say what shall be done between the parties so as finally to determine all matters between them, and have taken such information as I thought necessary for such a decision, I do hereby finally determine all matters between the parties, and award as follow :—

1. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby shall pay to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac an annuity of £1,200 for the term of her life, the annuity to date from the 1st of April, 1868, and to be payable by half-yearly payments ; and I hereby order Lord Willoughby d'Eresby to pay the said annuity accordingly ; and I further award that the annuity shall be legally secured by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac for her life. I further award that, in order to secure the said annuity to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby shall, within two months from the date of this award, purchase from the Commissioner for the Reduction of the National Debt a life annuity to the amount of £1,200 per annum for the life of the said Comtesse d'Alteyrac, and shall convey the same to trustees on her behalf named in a deed annexed to this award, and signed by me. And I hereby order Lord Willoughby d'Eresby within two months of the date of this award to purchase the said annuity, and to transfer the same to the said trustees, and I order Lord Willoughby d'Eresby and the Comtesse d'Alteyrac within two months of the date of this award to execute the said deed. And I further award that if for any reason the said annuity shall not have been legally secured by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby before the last day of May in the year of Our Lord, 1868, then in addition to the annuity made payable as aforesaid, a further sum of £100 shall become due and payable by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac upon the said last day of May, 1868, and a further sum of £100 on the last day of each succeeding month, until such annuity shall be legally secured. And I hereby order that Lord Willoughby d'Eresby shall pay such additional sums at the dates aforesaid. These monthly payments are to be considered as additional to the payments due in respect of the annuity, and as penalty for delay in the legal settlement of the same, but are not to prejudice the right of the Comtesse d'Alteyrac to enforce the securing of the annuity by other means. As soon as the annuity shall be legally settled by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby the said additional monthly payments of £100 to cease.

2. And I further award that Lord Willoughby d'Eresby shall pay to the Comtesse d'Alteyrac a sum of £5,000, and I order Lord Willoughby d'Eresby to pay the said sum of £5,000 forthwith to the same trustees as those named in the deed annexed to this award, for and on behalf of the Comtesse d'Alteyrac.

THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE.

(Overland Mail, April 10.)

THE forcing of the position of the Paraguayans under President Lopez at Humaita, of which full details have now been received, will, it is believed, bring to a speedy termination the sanguinary war which has been going on for three whole years on the River Plate. The contest, it will be remembered, lay between the Paraguay camp on one side, and the land and sea forces of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic on the other.

"The main security of the Paraguayans" (says the *Daily News*) "against the overwhelming odds that assailed them lay in the fact that the sole practicable access to their capital was by the route of the river. This line they had spent ten years in fortifying, and they were justified by the opinion of good European engineers in the belief that they had rendered their position impregnable, and the passage up the river impossible. It was guarded by batteries at three main points, Curapaity, Humaita, and Timbo, a few miles distant from each other, and these, being in the immediate vicinity of the Paraguyan camp, were supported by an ample force. Between the batteries the river is extremely winding, so that vessels approaching are exposed successively to a raking fire. The practicable channels are narrow, and opposite Humaita so close to the works that the range is that of half-pistol shot. The batteries seem to have mounted very heavy guns, chiefly 68-pounders, and the number of hits show that they were well served. Besides these defences the river was barred by a strong chain, and by sunk torpedoes. But though these combined obstacles had for three years kept the allied fleet from forcing the passage, some of them were on this occasion deprived of effect. The river had risen greatly, and swept away the flats which supported the bight of the chain in mid-channel so that it sunk so far as to allow the attaching vessels to pass over it. The same cause rendered the torpedoes ineffectual. It was therefore, a fair combat between guns and ships, though under circumstances, from the tortuous channel and the strength of the current, which put the ships at unusual disadvantage.

"The lower fort, that of Curapaity, had been already passed by the main division of the fleet, which was anchored between it and the main batteries of Humaita. On the night of the 12th of February three small monitors, built in Rio, attempted to pass Curapaity, but the strength of the stream and the low engine power and bad steering qualities of the vessels prevented them from succeeding, and they had to return. Next night the attempt was renewed, and they got through undamaged, though one of them, having gone ashore, was hit on the tower and side by the two 68lb. shots, which indented the plates an inch or so. On the 18th the main ironclad squadron, thus reinforced, prepared to force the more difficult passage. It consisted of one double-turretted vessel, carrying two 150 lb. guns, the three small turret ships above mentioned, each armed with a 70lb. gun in her turret, and two vessels which are described as 'casemated,' and, we presume, are broadsiders, with central protected sides, each of which carried four guns. These, with the larger turret ships, drew eight or nine feet of water, and were directed to tow the small monitors, which drew only five or six feet. Six other ironclads remained at anchor to cover by their fire, as far as possible, the attacking squadron when running the gauntlet. At 8-30 in the morning of the 19th the vessels go under weigh. The shore batteries opened on them as they approached, large fires being lighted on the bank to shed light on the stream. The leading vessel, the larger turret, was struck only four times from Humaita, but twenty times from Timbo. The rest were heavily hit, so much so that the one of the 'casemates' and one of the small monitors had to be run ashore after passing the batteries for fear of sinking. This seems to show that they had little protection about the water line. Another of the small turret ships was cut adrift by a shot which broke the towing hawser, and was signaled by the Admiral to return, but disregarding the signal, she pursued her way up the stream, though daylight had broken, and the fire concentrated upon her was so heavy as to knock off some of the plates both from her sides and turret. After passing the last battery she was attacked by a fleet of row-boats, but beat them off. This gallant exploit shows at once how well the battery guns were aimed, and how incapable they were of so damaging an ironclad vessel in the time required for passage as to stop or disable it. The same truth is illustrated by the fact that though some of the vessels were severely injured, there was not one man killed in the whole squadron. On the same day, February 19, Marshal Caxias stormed a work to the north of Humaita, taking fifteen cannon and a quantity of stores, but this victory was purchased at a somewhat dearer rate than the conflict on the water side. The 'Marshal' attacked the Paraguayan redoubt with 6,000 men ; he carried it at the point of the bayonet, but the losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners were 1,600 men.' Decisive as the advantage may be, we cannot say as yet how far it may be considered. After fighting their way clear of Humaita, three of the Brazilian ships took their station before Tayi—a spot on the river already in the hands of the Allies. Three other ships steamed up to Assuncion, the capital of Paraguay, about 140 miles up the stream. The capital was abandoned ; not a soul was left, as it is stated, either in that or any other place on the river. Eleven thousand of the Allied troops were marching in that direction, so that all Paraguay would soon be at the mercy of the conqueror—all save Lopez's camp at Humaita, which still held out. With his main tower of strength taken from him, however, Lopez, it is thought, must soon find his position untenable, though advices from Brazil of two days' later date than those which contain the news given above, state that his army, so far from having retreated into Bolivia, as was reported, was massed in front of the Brazilian positions."

Particulars of the rising in Uruguay have been received. It appears that,—

"A revolution broke out at Monte Video on Feb. 19, caused by a rising of the Blanco party, under Berro. General Flores was murdered, receiving eleven stabs. Manoel Flores and twenty of his friends died suddenly, and were supposed to have been poisoned. Reprisals were made by the population and the troops that remained faithful to the Government. Berro, the leader of the revolution, was shot, and order restored. General Battle was elected President, and all was quiet when the mail left."

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

(Home News, April 10.)

THE result of the race on Saturday, April 4, has been another addition to the list of Oxford's victories, and is quite in accordance with the expectations of those who had studied the formation and character of the rival crews. Cambridge has fought an up-hill game this spring. Public pressure and the emulation of rising men, who, in defiance of misfortune, coveted a place in their university eight, drew forth the usual pair of "trial eights" in the autumn ; and the satisfactory promise of these crews induced the final issue of the customary challenge. The untimely loss of one of the best rowing men of Cambridge at one time threatened a withdrawal of the race, but the matter was smoothed over, and hard practice commenced. The material was fair, and though rough, was ready ; but there was much vacillation in the selection of a competent coach to take the place of the president, when the time should come for him to commence rowing on his own account in the boat. Kelley, the waterman, was first sent for, but was soon shelved in favour of a steerer of the old school. Under his care Cambridge acquired three radical faults ; they went too far back, had no lift of either body or hands in the recovery, and no vestige of "catch" at the beginning of the stroke. The latter failing prevented the acquisition of any pace or power in the stroke, the two former effectually crippled any attempt to put on a real racing stroke, without rowing in a short snatchy way. At the same time the bodies and oars worked in fair uniformity, and the style, such as it was, was the same throughout the boat, with the exception of stroke, who alone rowed with anything like life, but found no one behind him to imitate him, or do him justice. To the fact that the tuition of the men was not at first entrusted to some oarsman who had practical experience of rowing per se, rather than of mere rudder lines, may be attributed the failure of Cambridge this year. The individual men were on an average a finer set than the Oxonians, though for style and strength, each in his own way, three of Oxonians eclipsed the best of the Cantabs. Oxford started with the aid of the prestige of seven successive triumphs and the whole of the winning crew of 1867 nominally available ; but three of the best men of the latter were for private reasons unable to row, and instead of lamenting over the fortune of war, the authorities set to work to manufacture new oars for the vacancies. The etiquette that had so often crippled Cambridge crews, of continuing, ex officio, the services in a succeeding year of those representatives of the crew who offered themselves for re-election, has had for years past no hold in Oxford. Members were given of winning crews have been weighed and found wanting for a second essay, while losers at Cambridge have been continued in office to the exclusion of rising men. This year Cambridge to some extent followed the example of Oxford and took only a selection from the eight of 1867, but it was reserved for the dark blue to perform the anomaly of shelving a victorious stroke oar in favour of a comparatively untried man. The change, however, worked for good, and the ex-stroke rowed 50 per cent. better behind his successor than he had to his own stroke. Oxford, however, were bad in all points save one when they came to Putney a fortnight ago ; a good grip of the water was their redeeming point, beyond this they had neither time, swing, training, nor finish about them. Though never first-rate, they rapidly approached the average standard of pace and justified the odds already laid upon them. Their spins with the watermen on April 2, though held by some critics to be conclusive of their demerits, really showed that, though culpably slow in getting away for the first six strokes, they had a fair turn of speed when once under way. The trial, on the other hand, of Cambridge with the London "twelve," even allowing for the superiority of the latter over its predecessors of other years, was decidedly an indifferent one. The following were the crews :—

OXFORD.—1. W. B. Benson, Balliol, 11st 2lb ; 2. A. C. Yarborough, Lin., 11st 8lb ; 3. R. Soos, Exeter, 11st. 10lb ; 4. R. G. Marsden, Merton, 11st 12lb ; 5. J. C. Tiune, University, 13st 7lb ; 6. F. Willan, Exeter, 12st 8lb. ; 7. E. S. Carter, Worcester, 11st 7lb. ; 8. D. Darbishire, Balliol, 11st 5lb ; and C. R. W. Tottenham, C.C. (cox), 8st 7lb.

CAMBRIDGE.—1. W. H. Anderson, Trinity, 11st 3lb ; 2. J. P. Nichols, Trinity, 11st 2lb ; 3. J. G. Wood, Emmanuel, 12st 5lb ; 4. W. H. Lowe, Christ's, 12st 4lb ; 5. H. T. Nadin, Pembroke, 12st 10lb ; 6. W. F. M'Michael, Downing, 12st ; 7. J. Still, Caius. 12st ; 8. W. J. Pinckney, Trinity, 10st 10lb ; and T. D. Warner, Trinity Hall, (cox.) 8st 2lb.

The morning broke as badly as morning at this time of year could break, and the dense fog that hung over the river induced many to believe that there would be no race, but, dispelled about 10 o'clock by the bright rays of Phœbus, the mist lifted, although up river it looked very hazy even when the race started. The sight at Putney was of the gayest description. Ethiopian serenaders were extolling the merits of the crew opposite whose quarters they were playing ; gentlemen with glasses and ladies in the soft ones to invest half a crown on the card turned up by the supposed friendly spectator ; light-fingered gentry, under the close surveillance of the police ; and last, not least, the pretty colours worn by the pretty ladies favouring either crew. Along, dense lines of the Oxonians, crowded the towpath, and extended as far as the eye could reach. On the water the scene was just as animated ; steam-boats, steam-tugs, and row-boats, whose occupants were dressed in their best, were many, especially the latter, and the number of working wherries from longshore places below helped to swell the myriads of small fry that dotted the broad expanse of Barn Elms reach. The *élite* were strongly in the ascendant. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, and His Royal Highness Prince Christian were present, attended by several noble lords and gentlemen, in Mr. T. S. Egan's steamer, the London Pride, and had a good view of the race from beginning to end.

Those who believed in omens thought they saw their way into futurity as it became known the "toss" had fallen to the lot of Cambridge for the first time since 1864. By half-past 11 both boats were launched and off to stations, a clear field before them, steamers for once under control of the Thames Conservancy, a fair tide and no wind. Cambridge were slovenly as they paddled up, different from their usual rowing. "Are you ready?" hails Searle, after two or three failures to get ready simultaneously. No reply, and the word is given. Both go slowly away—Cambridge wild, Oxford sluggish. After a dozen strokes Cambridge work up to 41 strokes a minute and floundered to the fore, gradually leading till they have half a length to the good at Craven. There Darbishire quickens up to 39, his men well together and long in reach, with a good catch at the beginning, Cambridge already wofully out of time on the stroke side. Both steer wide and crookedly off the point, but in the straight "about" Oxford came rapidly up, and at the Crab Tree, and soon draw clear. Tottenham takes the shore arch at Hammersmith in 7 min. 30 sec. from the start, and goes fast ; Cambridge sticks well to the work so far as exertion is concerned, but time has already gone, and form is failing. Still is sitting up manfully and keeping his shape and stroke, is swinging well forward and keeping his individual stroke long in spite of difficulties. But the rest back them up indifferently ; the stroke side is rowing like a peel of bells, all are hanging at the chest, and none reach more than half forward. Public clamour and sympathy are, of course, unanimous for Cambridge, but their time is not yet, and matters are more hopeless than ever as they enter Corney Reach. Oxford are now getting out of time on the stroke side, but bows are rowing well. Barnes Bridge is reached in 16 min. 45 sec. ; two lengths clear daylight between the boats, and as Darbishire settles down to a quicker stroke off the White Hart, Oxford go faster away and falls into time once more. Pinckney makes a final plucky spurt off the brewery, but its result is to embarrass No. 4, who has been in difficulties some time, and in trying to keep up to the pace he catches a "crab" and subsides into No. 3's lap. In a few strokes more Oxford pass the flag boat, winning by four clear lengths, in 20 min. 37 sec.

Their rowing was fair on the whole. Cambridge, as was expected, went to pieces under racing stoke. A good coach would have made a superior crew out of the materials. Even 4, who was so loudly censured for his crab, has good points and good physique ; and with proper care will do his university a good turn some day.

Mr. Chitty (Oxford) again undertook the duties of umpire, while Mr. Edward Searle officiated as starter, and John Phelps as judge.

The times, taken by a stop-watch, were :—From the commencement, opposite the Star and Carter Hotel, to Hammersmith bridge, 7 min. 30 sec. ; Barnes-bridge, 16 min. 48 sec. ; the whole course, 21 min. Benson's chronograph took the race at 20 min. 37 sec. Even at the longer statement the distance was rowed in 5 sec. less than any other Oxford and Cambridge race on record over this course—a fact which goes far to show that notwithstanding the highly favourable state of the tide this year's Oxford crew are actually much better than they appeared to be or were believed to be. Perhaps however the admirable arrangements of the Thames Conservators had something to do with the speed of Saturday's race.

After the race the two crews were entertained at a sumptuous *dejeuner* by Mr. Phillips, of Mortlake, and in the evening dined together with their friends at Willis's Rooms, the Hon. G. Denman, M. P., occupying the chair. The usual loyal toast were given followed by "The Health of the Crews," to which Messrs. Willan and Still responded, the latter expressing a strong opinion that the discontinuance of the University race would be a death-blow to rowing at Cambridge. The chairman, in a lengthy and exhaustive speech, combatted the arguments of Dr. Skey on the subject of boat racing.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To.
April 5	Haddington	Kelly	Liverpool.
	Kilen Bates	Logan	Ditto.
6	Rocelight	Williams	Ditto.
7	Braemar	Griffith	Ditto.
	Coronet	Spoor	Ditto.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDER.	For.
April 1	Timour	Spooner	Bombay.
	Burlington		Galle.
	Armandale	Westhoe	Galle.
2	Alice Vennard	Humphreys	Bombay.
	Zurich		Aden.
3	Ravensbourne	Cooper	Aden.
	Tallula	Gilchrist	Kurrachee.
4	Dreadnought	Cabot	Galle.
	Asiatic King	Craig	Bombay.
	Royal Albert	Davies	Bombay.
6	Mary Moore	Wood	Bombay.
	Venus	Brown	Aden.
7	Thos. Bell	Wylie	Bombay.
8	Northern Queen		Bombay.
	Victoria Tatham	Tallack	Kurrachee.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Her Majesty, London to Bombay, February 16, lat. 23 S., long. 67 E.

Hornet, Harris, Sunderland to Galle, February 5, lat. 3 N., long. 26 W.

Queen of the East, London to Galle, February 16, lat. 22 S., long. 29 W.

Queen of the Sea, Liverpool to Galle, March 21, lat. 47 N., long. 11 W.

Sea Queen, Cardiff to Aden, March 9, lat. 8 N., long., 26 W.

Thos. Seddon, Clyde to Bombay, February 12, lat. 15 S., long. 31 W.

Henry Miller, Kurrachee for London, March 8, 5·10 N., 24 43 W.

Nora Greame, Bombay for Liverpool, March 24, 42.1 N. 20.36 W.

Southern Belle, Bombay for Liverpool, April 2nd.

* £1,000 was first named, which I urged should be increased to £100 a month.

† This blank was not filled up, but named as £3,000 to £3,000.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 29th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £3,420,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants drafts and transacts credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee
"	4	do.	1s. 11 7/8d. do.
"	3	do.	1s. 11 15/16d. do.
"	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	1	do.	1s. 11 11/16d. do.
"	demand	do.	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
On Scotland	do.	do.	1s. 11 9/16d. do,
On Ireland	do.	do.	
On Paris	do.	do.	1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable through Europe. 1s. 11¼d do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,025.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—C. D. LEAF, Esq., Chief Manager.

BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight on	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 do. do.	at 1s. 11 7/8d.	"
3 do. do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
2 do. do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do. do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On demand do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe at 1s. 11¾d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	do.
12	ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 29th April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		2s.	per Rupee
"	4 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
"	3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On demand		1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do,
On Paris	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight, 1s. 11 9/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		6 per cent.
6	do.	5 "
3	do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at th ; following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 5/8d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees ; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000 ; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividend, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours—10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal			3 per cent.
"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates ; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to hose for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 17, situated in Gildor Street, Grant Road, with two Chawls, one Stable, and a Godown, with Vehar Water. It can accommodate a large Family. Also a small BUNGALOW at Grant Road.

For particulars apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE FUCKEERJEE, Stamp Vendor, opposite to New Bank of Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property